4477 MW has since achieved financial closure out of which one project of 113.2 MW has already been commissioned.

Scheme for BPL population

*116. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Centrally Sponsored Schemes are targeted for the BPL population;

(b) if not, then which are the targeted schemes and which are untargeted; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to universalize any of the targeted schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministery of Rural Development is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development in the country. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) provides for self employment and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) provides shelter to the shelterless rural poor families. These schemes are being implemented especially for BPL families living in the rural areas of the country. There is also a provision under SGSY that upto a maximum of 30% members of a Self Help Group may be taken from families marginally above the poverty line living contiguously with BPL families if they are acceptable to the BPL members of the Group. But the APL members of the Group will not the eligible for the subsidy under the Scheme. Other Rural Development Programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/Swajaldhara and Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)/Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) aim at development of rural infrastructure and rural amenities. Under TSC, however, financial incentive is available only to the BPL households. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) are area development programmes which are implemented on watershed basis.

2. The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is a wage empoyment programme which is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and

around their village/habitat. A new Programme namely National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP) was launched in November, 2004 in 150 most Backward Districts of the country with the objective to provide additional resource apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) so that supplementary wage employment could be generated and food-security could be provided through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these Districts. The NFFWP is also open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work. The programme is self-targeting in nature. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 has also been passed under which a National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) will initially be implemented in 200 Districts of the country including 150 Districts covered under NFFWP. All Districts of the country will be covered under this Scheme within five years. The Act is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Warning about terrorist strike in Goa

*117. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any warnings about an impending terrorist strike in the State of Goa during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No specific threat/warning of an impending terrorist strike in the State of Goa was received during the last one year.

(c) In the wake of receipt of intelligence inputs of general nature from the Government of India, the Government of Goa has taken the following security measures:

(i) The local police and Special Branch are sensitized from time to time of the intelligence inputs.

(ii) Places frequented by tourists in large numbers as markets, shacks, discotheques, pubs, etc. are closely watched and plain